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BRIEF COMMUNICATIONS

NOTES ON STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

(From the report of the Committee on State Archaeological
Surveys, National Research Council,
Clark Wissler, Chairman)¹

ABOUT two years ago the National Research Council appointed a committee to consider the stimulation of State archaeological surveys in the United States. Attention was first directed to the Mississippi Valley, especially to the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. In Indiana the State Academy of Sciences and the Historical Society appointed a State committee to cooperate, viz., Dr. Frank B. Wynn, Dr. Stanley Coulter, Judge R. W. McBride: for Illinois and Iowa similar State committees; Illinois, Dr. Berthold Laufer, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Dr. Charles L. Owen; Iowa, Prof. B. F. Shambaugh, Dr. E. R. Harlan, E. K. Putnam. The Missouri survey was initiated by the Anthropological Society of St. Louis and is under the direction of the following committee representing a number of societies and institutions: Dr. R. J. Terry, Leslie Dana, B. M. Duggar, R. A. Holland, George S. Mephram, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, J. M. Wulfling, Dr. C. H. Danforth. Satisfactory progress has been made in each of these States. The Indiana Survey is by the State under the direction of the State Geologist. In Iowa the work has begun under a grant from the Iowa Historical Society; in Missouri under a fund raised by the above-mentioned committee. As the results of all these surveys will be published, the outlook is stimulating.

In the course of its labors the National Research Council committee accumulated some information as to progress in a number of States, a digest of which is given here over the names of the organizations reporting. These reports are for the year 1921.

Alabama. A survey of the State has been initiated by the Alabama Anthropological Society, for whose history and work see pp. 489-492 of the last volume of the *Anthropologist*.

¹ As first organized this committee was headed by Professor Roland B. Dixon, but was later reorganized as follows: Clark Wissler *Chairman*, Roland B. Dixon, F. W. Hodge, Berthold Laufer, Amos W. Butler.

It is the purpose of the Society gradually to map every section of the State, to visit and survey every known site, when many others will be located, to record before it is too late the observations of all living persons in the State on its aboriginal people and customs. As one feature of its historical activities, each county in the State is being surveyed and studied for the purpose of recording all present-day places and place names which show in their etymology an aboriginal suggestion.

One feature of the work for 1922 is a reconnaissance of Russell and Lee counties in the eastern part of the State, in the old Creek country, at which time every school in the two counties will be visited, lectures will be given, and a collection of archaeological objects will be shown. A photograph of every mound and town site in each county will be made, and information gathered for the purpose of adding to the known history of the county as it applies to aboriginal times and conditions.—Alabama Anthropological Society, Peter A. Brannon.

Arizona. A systematic survey of the State and its environs is planned as a part of the scientific work of the University of Arizona and the State Museum. The work of the Director for the year 1920–1921 was as follows:

June to September, 1920, were spent in northern Arizona continuing the investigations of mesa pueblos and the pueblos of the great natural caves of the region. Some unexplored side canyons in the Segi and Nitsi groups in the northern part of the State were visited and ruins located. One cave pueblo in Bubbling Spring branch of the Segi was further excavated and material of the earlier cave people found beneath that of the so-called Cliff Dwellers. Some cave pueblos on Black Mesa near Kayenta were found and excavated. The region west of Navajo Mountain was further explored and a large pueblo found on Tayenda Mesa, a long, narrow, and lofty table-land stretching between Navajo Mountain and the Colorado River.

A field course of six weeks in the study of cliff pueblos was given during July and the first part of August. Several week ends during the year were spent in excavating and studying valley pueblos on a branch of the Gila River near Christmas, Arizona.

The summer of 1922 will be spent in the study of cliff and mesa ruins in southeastern Utah and the region lying west of Navajo Mountain. We are trying to complete the survey of northern Arizona

east of the Colorado River and of southeastern Utah.—University of Arizona, Byron Cummings.

California. Since 1901 the Department of Anthropology of the University of California has more or less systematically prosecuted archaeological survey work in the State. The Department was instituted to promote research, publication, academic instruction, and museum formation along the lines of archaeology, ethnology, and linguistics. Its local archaeological efforts have been therefore intertwined with its other activities. Among research students specializing in archaeology have been J. C. Merriam, Uhle, Nelson, Loud, and Outhwaite, from the pen of most of whom monographic reports have been issued. There is in the possession of the Department a much larger body of data, in the shape both of information and museum collections, than those already issued or described. The need at the present time is for a student who can for some years give all his time, or the greater part of it, to synthesizing the data already accumulated, with the supplement of new survey or expeditionary work at special strategic points. The present staff of the Department is too heavily engrossed with other duties to prosecute this work as it deserves. The means needed for further exploration could probably be supplied with little difficulty. The prime desideratum is a properly qualified man to take hold of this work without being distracted by other claims. There would be here a splendid opportunity for a volunteer. The materials already in hand are really quite considerable and the attitude of most citizens of the State is such that very cordial co-operation may be obtained from them.—University of California, A. L. Kroeber.

Colorado. In the fall of 1920, the Board of Directors of the State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado, realizing the importance of research along archaeological lines, resolved to create a Section of Archaeology and Ethnology in the Society. At that time there were no funds available to carry on any active work, but an appeal sent to friends of the Society resulted in a small amount which seemed to justify engaging a man to take over the work. So, on March first, Mr. J. A. Jeançon, then Special Archaeologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, assumed direction of the work in Colorado.

In conjunction with the University of Denver, the State Historical Society sent an archaeological expedition into Archuleta County, twenty-two miles west of Pagosa Springs. The results of this expedi-

tion have not been fully realized as yet, as there has not been sufficient time to study all of the material at hand, but this much is known: that the Pagosa-Peidora region is one of great archaeological importance. One of the most important results obtained has been the discovery of a sequence in house construction that is so well defined that, in the main, the consecutive steps can not be mistaken, from the earliest type of pit house to the large community house. New types of pottery, a definite system of decorative zones on the pottery, and many other features make this new field one of importance.

For 1922 an attempt will be made to make a complete archaeological survey of Archuleta County, as well as excavations at one or more sites of especial interest.—State Museum, Colorado, J. A. Jeançon.

Illinois. The Committee for this State is not ready to initiate a regular survey, but work was begun on the Cahokia mound group in 1921 by Warren K. Moorehead to stimulate general interest. As a result, the University of Illinois has come to the support of the work on Cahokia, which it is hoped will develop into a definite State program.

Indiana. During the past year we have undertaken an archaeological survey of Indiana to be carried on in connection with our survey of the natural economic resources of the State. We have covered about four counties in the field and located all of the archaic deposits which we were able to find. This survey was very thorough, as we covered the territory section by section. We have also prepared a map, showing all of the known archaic deposits of the State and, in connection with the Historical Commission, have prepared a questionnaire to be sent to people interested in either historical or archaic research, requesting that any information which they have in reference to historical or archaic deposits be sent to the two departments respectively. We are also preparing county maps which will be sent to these parties, asking them to make definite location of all such deposits on these maps.

Aside from this work we have also during the year carried on some special investigations, having excavated one mound in Lawrence County and obtained a skeleton that is in a very good state of preservation, nearly all parts having been collected. This mound was laid out in the form of a square, the lower part being divided into vault-like areas by the use of pieces of a thin-bedded limestone. The skeleton was obtained from one of these vaults. The upper

portion of the mound consists of loose sand, in which bodies had been buried promiscuously. We are not at the present moment ready to make a suggestion as to the age of the skeleton obtained but believe it to be much older than the time of burial of the remains of the more recent Indian occupants of Indiana.—Division of Geology, Department of Conservation, W. N. Logan.

Kansas. There are important archaeological remains in Kansas to be investigated and determined. In the fourteenth volume of the *Kansas Historical Collections* is an article on the "Early Indian Occupancy of the Great Plains." We suspect that all of the Great Plains country was once occupied by the Caddoan linguistic family, but a matter of this nature must be settled finally by a study of archaeology. Unfortunately, few facts in that field are available. We have not made even a beginning in this Society, being hampered for want of funds. Though we have many archaeological specimens and some of great value, no classification has been made and no means provided for exhibiting them. Yet Kansas is rich in archaeological remains.

On the side of ethnology the writer has done most of the work in the State, having gathered all of the Wyandot linguistic material which could be obtained from the Wyandots now living, or living within the last thirty years, the whole forming a manuscript of some 200 pages. Also, a brief Shawnee vocabulary was obtained from David De Shane who lived near Seneca, Missouri, but who had lived at one time in Wyandotte County, Kansas, when the Shawnee occupied that country. In the writer's *History of Kansas* is a chapter on the Indians once inhabiting this State.—Kansas State Historical Society, William E. Connelley.

Nebraska. Nebraska has been interested in the archaeology of the State for some years. A systematic survey of the eastern third of the State has been accomplished through the office staff of the Nebraska State Historical Society and charts of many of the village sites have been made. Descriptions and the known history of these sites have been printed in various reports and the Museum contains numerous relics found on them.

The flint quarries at Nehawka in the eastern part of Nebraska have been studied and a cross-section of one quarry pit has been made. The flint deposits on the Republican River in the southwest part of the State have been studied. The ruins of ancient villages near Fullerton in Nance County, have been explored and a few of the

many "mound houses" have been cross-sectioned for study. We hope, in the near future, to take up a systematic study of the area immediately west of this explored area and continue to the western line of the State. Many isolated points as far west as North Platte have been reported, but there are others in the same area which will be explored and plotted at the same time.—Nebraska State Historical Society, E. E. Blackman.

New England. About the year 1912 plans were made for intensive work in the State of Maine, the region being unknown except through Willoughby's, Loomis's, and Young's researches. Our field parties traveled by canoe, a plan that might not work outside of New England, but we found it very satisfactory here. In fact, better results are obtained by moving down a river in canoes than by proceeding by automobile. We have tried both methods. Exploring by means of canoes has its distinct advantage in that one is traveling as the Indians did and is apt to find more sites than when following the various roads, most of which are back from the water. We generally went to the head of a river and worked down. This was preferable to ascending a stream. Along the seacoast we used motor boats or other larger craft.

The above is our detailed method of procedure. We mapped all our sites on United States Geological Survey sheets. During the winter we examined books, colonial or museum records, for sites others had found or historic Indian sites, and entered these. Many local societies and individuals cooperated with us in these compilations. In all eight seasons were given to this survey, the results of which have been recently published.

The past year we had a small appropriation and did not attempt field-work although the writer visited various museums and societies in Massachusetts and Connecticut and arranged for cooperation next year. The spring and summer of 1922 we expect to do considerable work in Connecticut and southern Massachusetts. We will not attempt thorough exploration of a given area but rather ascertain where the large sites are, test several of them, and do more extensive work in future years. Local societies will probably furnish part of our transportation, but in the main we will depend on canoes.—Warren K. Moorehead.

New York. New York began its survey of the archaeological localities within its borders in 1905, leading in 1906 to the establishment of the office of Archaeologist of the State Museum. The work

is financed from the appropriations made for the New York State Museum and the material results deposited in its collections.

Three plans have been followed, though in reality all three are interrelated. The Museum began by exploring and excavating important sites without regard to culture. If a site seemed of special interest and likely to yield information and artifacts it received the attention of the season. The second plan was to group sites according to their culture and to explore specific areas. The third plan has been to list all of the known sites in the State and to search for others, so far as possible making a note of the probable culture.

As a result of this work the survey has determined the general localities and the chief characteristics of several occupations. The latest is the historic Iroquois in central and western New York and the Algonkian along the coast. Using these as datum we have been able to chart the successive occupations of the several areas within the State. By general areas, these are broadly as follows. (In reading these lists note that the higher the number the earlier the date.)

Western New York

1. Historic Iroquois (Seneca), tributary Algonkian peoples
2. Seneca and others who followed the Erie and Neutral
3. Erie, Neutral, Seneca, Iroquoian indeterminate
4. Algonkian, various tribes
5. Earth-work builders with pottery between Algonkian and Iroquoian
6. Mound-Builder-like sites
7. Algonkian (?)
8. Early Algonkian (?)
9. Indeterminate

Central New York (south to the Pennsylvania line)

1. Historic Cayuga, Onondaga, and Oneida
2. Andaste in the south along the Susquehanna and tributaries
3. Algonkian about the Finger Lakes
4. Mound-Builder-like
5. Algonkian
6. Early Algonkian
7. Algonkian (?)
8. Eskimoan (?)
9. "Red Paint" (?)
10. Indeterminate

Northern New York and Mohawk Valley

1. Iroquoian (in Jefferson County, early Onondaga)
2. Algonkian
3. Early Algonkian
4. "Red Paint" (?)

5. Eskimoan (?)

6. Indeterminate

(Contemporaneous with 3, in the Mohawk Valley there were "stone grave" people.)

Southern New York and Coast

1. Algonkian tribes

2. Iroquoian influence

3. Pre-Colonial Algonkian (Iroquoian traces)

4. Early Algonkian, certain Eskimo-like traces (?)

5. Indeterminate

Much remains to be done in the State, but with only one member of the archaeological staff and occasional field helpers, often without training, the task of making the survey seems a severe one; notwithstanding, the results have amply repaid the effort.—New York State Museum, A. C. Parker.

Ohio. The specific aims of our State archaeological survey as projected and carried out in past years are to work out the various cultures formerly occupying our State and to trace them from the time they came into the State through the various river valleys. By tracing out the inhabitants of the Paint Creek valley, for instance, and comparing these inhabitants with others of the State we will be able, no doubt, to trace their movements. Our examination of the Tremper Mound on the lower Scioto, the discovery that the great Hopewell culture was represented there, and a study of the mound and use of the site led me at once to surmise that the work at Mound City by Squier and Davis was not complete, and this caused me to take steps to secure these mounds. We fully expected to be compelled to condemn the property in order to take possession, but, the war coming on, the Government took the property for Camp Sherman. As soon as the Government had charge of it, we at once solicited the aid of the War Department in carrying out our project of examination, which Department did all within its power to help so that in the end we were able to examine in toto the entire mound group. Later the Department turned over to us the site of the Mound City Group to be made into a free public park. The mounds will now be fully restored in accordance with the early surveys and thus made accessible to visiting archaeologists.

As stated before, the aim of our State archaeological survey is to work out as many of these great sites as possible and to that end we have arranged for our next year's work in the Paint Creek valley, particularly the Seip Group. The mound we anticipate working upon

is 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, and upwards of 30 feet in height. We believe that the examination of this particular mound will give us new ideas concerning the Hopewell culture.—Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, W. C. Mills.

Tennessee. A general survey of the State has been conducted by Mr. W. E. Myer with some assistance from the Bureau of American Ethnology. All of the known sites in the State have been mapped and descriptive notes for the same prepared for early publication.

Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Archaeological Society, founded in 1899, is a trustee of the State and has at present a membership of about five hundred of the most representative men and women of the State. It is cooperating with all of the various scientific and educational organizations and institutions of Wisconsin.

Meetings are held in the Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, on the third Monday of each month from October to June. Illustrated lectures are given at each meeting. Sectional field meetings are held during the summer at Silver Lake, Waukesha County; Devils Lake, Sauk County; and Koshkonong, Jefferson County.

Archaeological surveys have been completed in the Lake Monona region in Dane County, at Rock Lake in Jefferson County, and at Fox Lake in Dodge County. Surveys and researches have been continued in Columbia County, at Lake Kegonsa in Dane County, and in the Silver Lake region in Waukesha County. Additional archaeological data have been collected in Burnett, Clark, Wood, Kenosha, Waukesha, Door, Winnebago, and other counties.

Mounds have been explored at Crystal Lake in Columbia County, Rock Lake (at Lake Mills), and near Kingston in Green Lake County.

The following mounds have been permanently preserved: A group of twenty-eight conical, linear, and effigy mounds on New State Soldiers' Hospital grounds, Farwell Point, Lake Mendota; a panther type effigy mound on the Y. M. C. A. camp ground, Morris Park, Lake Mendota; a group of ten conical, linear, and effigy mounds on the new Black Hawk Country Club grounds at Mendota Heights, all in Dane County; a conical mound in the public park at Little Clam Lake, Burnett County; a row of conical mounds at Aztalan, Jefferson County.

Three mounds have been marked with metal tablets: Lynx type effigy mound in Devils Lake State Park (June 11); Turtle Mound on Milwaukee County Boy Scout camp grounds, Silver Lake, near Oconomowoc (July 17); bird effigy on Hoard Hotel grounds, Lake Koshkonong (August 26).

Lectures have been given on the Wisconsin Indians and on archaeology during the summer session of the University of Wisconsin, and the State Historical Museum has conducted an annual archaeological excursion of students. Other items of interest are the assumption by the Winnebago County Archaeological and Historical Society of entire charge of the Oshkosh Public Museum, and the removal of the Potawatomi "Spirit" stone from Superton, Forest County, to Madison for preservation.—Wisconsin Archaeological Society, Charles E. Brown.

MEANING OF THE WORD DAKOTA

MUCH speculation and discussion have been given to the possible meaning of the word "Dakota," the name of the most numerous and important nation of the Siouan linguistic stock. Most commonly it has been said that it means "allies" or "friends." From even a slight consideration of the etymology and of the native use of the word it would appear that it can not mean "friends" in the ordinary sense of the term. And even more certainly it can not mean "allies," for it refers only to the people of the one nation, and not to any alliance of nations. At all events it is a word so ancient that its derivation is difficult to trace. It may be that some light on its origin and meaning may be shed by philological comparison of the Dakota language with its cognate languages, for example the Omaha. This line of inquiry suggested itself to me upon finding in a very ancient Omaha song a word which appears to be very closely related in use and meaning with the Dakota word *dakota*. The Omaha word in question is *endakutha*. It occurs in some of the songs of a very ancient and strictly limited society in the Omaha tribe, called the Pugtho^a Society. The Pugtho^a was a society of chiefs. It ceased to exist about the middle of the nineteenth century. One of the songs of the Pugtho^a is "Endakutha wahatanga eame." The word meaning "friend" in common use in the Omaha language is *kageha*; but it is said that this word *endakutha* is an ancient and obsolete word for "friend," that it is the word for "friend" in the sacred priestly language. The exact meaning of the word is now lost. A word for word translation of the ancient song just quoted is "Endakutha (friend) wahatanga (shield) eame (they say, or it is said)." From this it might appear to be in the form of eulogy of some person by the name of Wahatanga as a friend (of the people), or as declaring that a friend is a shield. Or